

OUR NATION'S BIGGEST "MELTING POT"

MAKING good American citizens of the vast number of immigrants who've come to the United States, and of their children, is a big problem, especially in our cities. This article tells how Chicago—where there is a foreign population of nearly a million—is using a great public school in solving the problem.

By Thyra Samter Winslow

WHAT is the United States going to do with its great immigrant population? How are we going to make loyal, useful American citizens of the horde of foreigners that have come to us in the last few years? Are we going to shut the gates against the entry of more of them until we can "digest" into our national body those now here?

These questions are very important. They are making many intelligent Americans do some hard thinking these days. The problem didn't amount to much as long as the bulk of immigration came from western Europe—from Germany, England, Ireland, France, Norway, Sweden, Denmark. In fact, America sorely needed these sturdy folk, who came here to be one with us under the Stars and Stripes.

But of late years most of the immigration has been from Russia, Italy, eastern Austria, European and Asiatic Turkey—and the Lord only knows where else. In this country they generally herd in city settlements, for the most part a dirty, ignorant burden to city communities. They don't "mix" with us. They don't become a part of our citizenship. Their traditions and ideals and conceptions of the American social order are not ours. They're a sort of indigestible lump in our gizzard.

Cities Tackle Job.
Almost with the bravery of despair the larger cities—New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Rochester, where low-class immigrants are especially heavy in numbers—have set out to perform the task of making citizens of this unpromising material. The public schools are the most useful instruments for the purpose at hand.

Our city schools are becoming great "melting pots" for all races and creeds. Our small cities, our towns and our rural stretches do not have to face this great problem's solution directly, but the general welfare of the nation depends on how well the cities meet the task. We are, and we should be, interested, encouraging onlookers.

This is really a story about the work being done in one big high school in Chicago, a city with a very large foreign population. In one grade school room there are children of seventeen distinct nationalities. Just consider the task of making good, patriotic Americans of all of them—Japanese, Chinese, Turks and the rest. It's being done, though. And there's a hint in this story of what we can do to make our local schools more useful to us than they are.

Real Melting Pot.

The real melting pot of Chicago is situated less than a mile from the city's business center. It is a melting pot that takes boys and girls, old men and young women representing twenty nationalities and turns them from toneless, bewildered strangers into useful, ambitious citizens. It teaches them everything from trades to dancing, from wood-turning to wireless telegraphy. The melting pot is Lane Technical school, the most remarkable of all Chicago's public schools and one of the most wonderful schools in the world. It has a teaching staff of more than a hundred and fifty, more than eighty classrooms and about eight thousand pupils, with the largest night school in the world.

Lane teaches almost every subject imaginable, from the sixth grade of grammar school to the second year of college. It teaches steam and electrical engineering, carpentry and agriculture. It teaches stenography and bookkeeping and designing. It teaches hundreds of other useful subjects. And, of course, every subject at Lane is free. Lane teaches, too, the love of work, how to make friends and how to find a place in the world.

Instead of opening at nine and closing at four, as the majority of schools do, Lane is open all day and all evening. It opens at eight in the morning. At 3:30 it starts special training for trades apprentices.

Night Student Classes.

From 5:30 until 9:30, the night students take possession. Nearly all of the night students are employed at hundreds of different occupations during the day, but though they are tired after their day's work, they seize the opportunities at Lane to learn new languages, new trades or to fit them selves for higher wages in the trades at which they work during the day.

There is a class in metallurgy for foundry foremen, courses in automobile engineering and reinforced concrete. There is a valuable class, too, to which young men may go if they are in doubt as to which trade or profession they would be best suited. The vocational class prevents square pegs in round holes. Expert psychologists question the members of the class and advise them as to their future.

"If you don't see what you want, ask for it," is Lane's advice to seekers for knowledge. If several men or women want to study some subject that is not included in the regular courses they sign a petition and a new class, under expert instruction, is started. Some of the new classes are journalism, copper work and automobile construction. Last year, advertising and Spanish were new subjects, but this year they take their places as regular classes.

Opportunities for Girls.

For the girl who works during the day, Lane proves especially inviting and valuable. It is hard to get acquainted in a city. A young man can go out alone at night. A girl, busy all day, has little time to make friends. It is pretty lonesome to spend evening after evening alone in a little room. It isn't necessary in Chicago, for Lane is ready to take care of lonesome girls, to give them a pleasant time and valuable instruction.

Three evenings each week the big gymnasium is

FRENCHMAN OF HIGH MILITARY POSITION.

Gen. Pierre Auguste Roques, the new French minister of war, succeeding General Gallieni, was, until his promotion, commandant of the army of the Woerwe, which has of late given a good account of itself. Recently he was awarded the Grand Cordons of the Legion of Honor. He was formerly inspector general of the air service and is recognized as an authority on matters of military aviation.

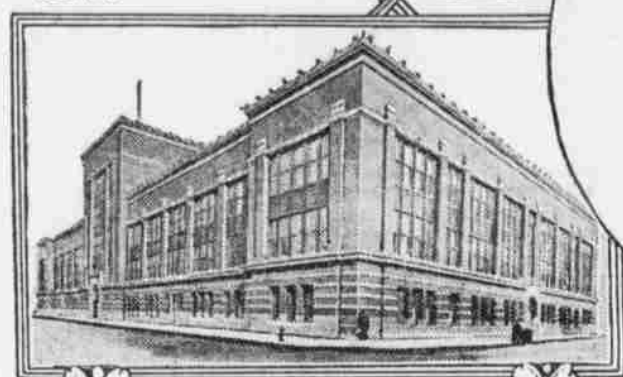
IF MONEY TALKS.

"Pa, what is 'Ave et Vale'?"
"About all my salary ever says to me, my son."

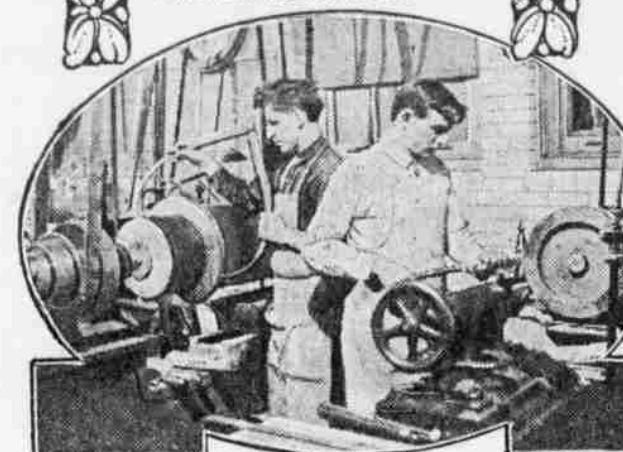
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A DRESSMAKING CLASS



THE LANE SCHOOL



PATTERN MAKING



WILLIAM J. BOGAN PRINCIPAL

Mahogany and mission furniture, lamp stands and shades, desks, bookcases and library tables. Carpentry students make portable cottages and garages. In the electric shop are toasters, flatirons, fans and wireless instruments, all the work of boys.

Although primarily a technical school, art is not neglected. From free-hand drawing and drawing from live models, the student may take up architecture and designing. Later, he may do metal work and construct buckles, fobs, rings and bracelets.

Because, for years, high-school students were in the habit of bringing indigestible lunches to school, or, worse still, spending their money on pickles and ice cream, Lane has installed a model cafeteria, where, at cost, the boys can get hot, appetizing lunches.

Although it is a most businesslike school, there is time for play, too. A coach directs football, track and baseball teams. Each year, too, there are two amateur plays. Four performances of each are given and several thousand dollars added to the school fund. There are orchestras and bands, too, composed of the musical students at Lane. On Sunday there are amateur and professional band concerts, attended not only by students and people who live near by, but by people who come miles to listen to good music.

Thirty Helpful Clubs.

Over thirty clubs help the social side of the school. Nearly all of them are open to any student who is interested, for Lane is absolutely democratic in spirit. Some of the clubs are the Wireless club, the Mathematics club, the Debating club, the Camera club, the Dramatic club, the Sketch club, the German club, the Economics club, the Skating club and the Civics Industrial club.

Lane is not just for poor people. Some of the students arrive in their automobiles. A famous interior decorator is taking a course at Lane which will teach him about enameling woods, something he could not learn anywhere else in Chicago. A sculptor is taking a course in forging, because it will help him in the molding and casting of statues. Artistic women are learning how to make hand-wrought silver. But, in spite of this, the most popular students are those who are working their way through school. The majority of Lane boys, in fact, are working their way.

Students Who Work.

Under the direction of William J. Bogan, principal of Lane and noted educator, a man who understands youths, hundreds of positions are obtained for boys who must work for their board and clothing. These positions range from ushers in movie shows to workers in electric shops. All of them teach the boys to be self-reliant and independent and most of them are along the line of work that the boy wishes to take up when he has left school.

To young and old Lane high school offers hundreds of opportunities. Servants, Germans, Russians, Chinese, Japanese and Filipinos in Chicago are gaining there a real national spirit and a real education. Hundreds of Americans are obtaining knowledge that will lead them to better positions and higher earnings. The school motto is "There is no royal road to learning, but there is an open Lane," and the thousands who attend prove that they are anxious to take advantage of the "open Lane."

FROM OUR NEW DICTIONARY.

Patriot—A man who bleeds for the benefit of his country.

Politician—A man who bleeds his country for his own benefit.

Widow—A female of the species who usually believes she is an example of the survival of the fittest.—Indianapolis Star.

HARKING AWAY BACK.

"Know much about ancient history?"
"Not a great deal," answered the man who lives by the day, "but I can remember when Anna Held was an ingenue."

DUE TO MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

"Why are children so much worse than they used to be?"
"I attribute it to improved ideas in building."
"How so?"
"Shingles are scarce, and you can't spank a boy with a tin roof."—Life.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Supreme Court Justice (in gymnasium)—Fix me up in good shape, Donovan; I've got to address the lawyers' club this evening.
Instructor (smiling)—Want to practice chinling the bar?—Puck.

AFRO-AMERICAN CULLINGS

Throughout the various departments of the Birmingham (Ala.) industrial high school a practical spirit is constantly seen. In the sewing room girls are taught to sew all of the ordinary thin things which must be used in every home. The costumes for our annual musicals are made here, and no girl can graduate until she makes her entire outfit, the dresses of which must come within the limit of \$1. That this can be done and the result be pleasing alike to eye and purse you can easily judge by looking at the dresses of the girls who sit upon this platform. Our emergency room is an instance of all working together. Several pieces of furniture, including one of the beds, was made in the carpentry department. The sewing room furnished the quilts, the art department made the placards over the door and the Mothers' Improvement association furnished the medicines to go into our school-made chest.

Our superintendent once made the remark that our school was the least expensive one to the city in the system. Instead of having someone do things for us, the only expense incurred is for materials, as we do the work ourselves. The only outsider who has done any work at our school for over three years was a plumber, and if our city did not have such funny plumbing rules our boys would have done that work.

When books fall to pieces, as these cheaply bound editions are sure to do, the bookbinding department repairs and binds them, thereby often making them more durable than at first. These are then put into bookcases made by the boys, for our office contains but one piece of bought furniture, and that is the principal's desk. Not satisfied with furniture making, this year our boys went a step further and built a sanitary drinking fountain so that the health of all the children can now be safeguarded by drinking from a bubbling stream.

In our cooking department girls are taught to practice economy in the most needed place of all—the kitchen. The dining room contains an extension table, buffet and chairs, all of school manufacture. The art department stenciled the curtains which hang at the windows. Our room lunch is offering a most excellent opportunity for a development of business thrift. Ten girls of the senior class were chosen last March to work in pairs and serve one day in each week. They were given the same amount of money as a beginning and told to plan their own means and keep their own accounts. At the close of the semester the results were as follows: Team 1 has made \$6.15; team 2, \$6.08; team 3, \$9.30; team 4, \$7.61; team 5, \$7.72. During the term two baseball teams have been entertained at our building. The emergency room was turned into a dormitory and meals were cooked and served at the dining room to the complete satisfaction of all concerned.

Danger to four hundred American Mormon colonists at Colonia Dublan was removed by the arrival of a portion of Colonel Dodd's cavalry column there. Dublan is south of Casas Grandes. The Tenth cavalry, Negroes, reported to have been the first to enter Mexico, south of Hachita, early Thursday, composed the Dublan relief party.

The march of Colonel Dodd's forces from Hachita to Casas Grandes, a dis-

tance of slightly over one hundred miles, is said by General Funston to be one of the finest marching records held in American army history.

Funston stated that smaller bodies of picked men had made marches of 70 miles in 24 hours, but that for a large force to maintain an average speed of 50 miles a day in rough, desert country is most remarkable.

Led by Mormons who had left their families in Dublan, Dodd's horsemen were in the saddle almost continuously for 60 hours. Spurred on by reports that the colonists were in danger of massacre by Villistas, the troopers covered 100 miles of the most difficult desert country in Chihuahua on forced marches that will go down in the annals of army history. The column took advantage of the knowledge of the Mormon scouts, who knew every water hole, trail and road along the route.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, with headquarters in New York, has addressed to the senate and house committees on military affairs an urgent plea that in the formation of additional regiments for the army under the pending army bills two new regiments of infantry and two regiments of artillery be recruited from the colored men of the country. Under existing law there are two colored cavalry regiments and two of infantry.

The president of the association is Moorfield Storey of Boston and the treasurer is Oswald Garrison Villard of New York. Among the vice presidents is Archibald H. Grimké of New York.

In its letter to the committees the association points out that the adjutant general of the army has stated he doubted if 175,000 regulars could be recruited in the United States. "There is no difficulty in recruiting colored regiments," says the letter. It discusses the fine record made by the colored soldiers of the army since the days of the Civil war, and states that there have been fewer desertions from the colored regiments than from the white. The colored soldiers are much better fitted for service in the tropics than the white, the records have proved, the letter asserts. In conclusion, it says:

"When ten regiments and several units of artillery were added to the army in 1901, the colored citizens of America were deeply offended that Secretary Root failed to recommend the establishment of any colored regiment."

"Now that the question is before congress again, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People urges that the right of these 10,000,000 citizens to participate to the full in every phase of our national life be recognized by designating two of the artillery regiments and two of infantry, of those about to be created by congress, as open for enlistment to colored Americans."

"If hyphenated citizenship is a weakness of the body politic, why insist that ten million men and women must remain Afro-Americans unto the fourth and fifth generations?"

To lessen the amount of metal used in fire escapes a Hungarian living in Canada has patented one the chief feature of which is a basket to be lowered by ropes from a bracket fastened to a window frame.

The Christian spirit outlives race prejudice.

In speaking on "Patriotism, the Highest Civic Virtue," at the annual observance of "patriotic night" by Bethel Literary and Historical association at the Metropolitan A. M. E. church, Washington, Senator Moses E. Clapp of Minnesota lauded the colored race, saying that "none had been more faithful nor more loyal to the flag than those of the colored race in the remarkable rise of the United States in the universal spirit of patriotism among her faithful sons and daughters." Other speakers were Representative Martin B. Madden, Mrs. Isabelle Worrell Hall, Mrs. Mary Vannes Fauth, patriotic instructor of the department; Lieut. Arthur C. Newman, D. C. N. G.; Mrs. Julia West Hamilton, Rt. Rev. L. J. Choppin, bishop of the diocese; Rev. C. H. Steptean and M. A. D. Madre, president of the organization.

Burma has 4,730,810 oxen, 178,690 goats and 1,080,982 buffaloes.

In a modern battle 100,000 men may be killed and wounded, but the tubercle bacillus slaughters 147,600 of our citizens yearly, and 1,500,000 remain infected, the greater number of which will die of tuberculosis.

A church, said to be the smallest in America, was recently dedicated in Manchester, N. H. The main auditorium is 18 by 28 feet, with seats for about 70 persons. In a tiny gallery are seats for 28. There is also a vestry and a basement.

Poor Coffee in Java. It is said that nowhere in the world is coffee, the drink, worse than in Java, where coffee, the bean, is supposed to be at its very best. Japanese distill coffee essence of extreme strength, bottle it, and pour a few drops into a cup of hot water when they wish refreshment.

Why the Choice. "Of course, I want my daughter to have some kind of artistic education. I think I'll let her study singing," said Mrs. Neighbor. "Why not art or literature?" suggested Mrs. Highbrow. "Art spoils canvas and literature wastes reams of paper. Singing merely produces a temporary disturbance of the atmosphere," was the reply.—New York Times.

Try One and See. It is believed that all lions are "left handed." A famous explorer says that when a lion desires to strike a forcible blow it nearly always uses the left paw.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of Sunday School Course of the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.
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LESSON FOR MAY 14

LO, WE TURN TO THE GENTILES.*

LESSON TEXT—Acts 13:13-51.
GOLDEN TEXT—I have set thee for a light of the Gentiles, that thou shouldst be for salvation unto the uttermost part of the earth.—Acts 13:47.

In the unfolding and ever-widening of the program of power we are again confronted with a crucial event. It is suggestive that at this time Paul, whose name has just been changed from Saul, now assumes his place of leadership, succeeding Barnabas. Pergo, the capital of Pamphylia, was on the southern coast of Asia Minor, and Antioch, the capital of Pisidia (southern Galatia) was 90 miles north. Paul is now in full control and no other man save our Lord has so deeply impressed human history.

I. Paul's Opening (vv. 13-15). We are not told why John Mark returned to Jerusalem. He may have objected to the changed leadership; there may have been sickness involved; as a Jew he may have objected to Paul's actions. His subsequent missionary zeal restored him to Paul's favor (II Tim. 4:11). Departing from Perga (v. 14), perhaps on account of an attack of fever (Gal. 4:13, 14), the party ascended to the higher altitude of the important city of Antioch, the site of which is now marked by extensive and impressive ruins. After finding lodgings they repaired to the synagogue on the Sabbath day. Here they could meet the people and would be given opportunity to speak of Jesus. Paul put himself in the way of opportunity and opportunity beckoned to him. They did not demand this privilege because they were Christian workers. Their participation in the service and other actions commended them to the respect of the leaders of the synagogue, which was the great democratic forum of the Jewish nation. The place to begin a reform is not to set up a counter organization. The best channel wherein to begin a successful evangelistic campaign is that of the visible church of Christ. Any professed Christian leader who has not a visible church relation has a doubtful value and standing.

II. Paul's Sermon (vv. 16-41). Paul began his remarks, even as Peter did at Pentecost, by quoting the Old Testament and referring to Jewish history, using the same to lead up to his testimony about Jesus. (Matt. 5:17.) "It is ours to show wherein Christ fulfilled the law, the obligation resting upon us by reason of his covenant of grace, and the blessings which issue therefrom." This is one of Paul's three recorded missionary sermons (see also Acts 14:15-18; 17:22-31). The last two were to Gentiles only. This is a scriptural discourse. (1) Messiah's people and ancestry (17-23); (2) Messiah's forerunner (24, 25); Messiah rejected (26-29); (3) Messiah risen from the dead (30-37); (4) Jesus the Justifier (38-39); (5) the application, a word of warning (40, 41). There must have been some evidence of restlessness in his audience, hence his sharp warning (41).

III. Paul's Decision (vv. 42-47). After the separation of Jews from Greek proselytes the latter besought Paul to continue his testimony literally "the Sabbath between," perhaps at the mid-week meetings. Questions and discussions were the order in the breaking up of the synagogue service, and as Paul and his company departed they were accompanied by some who had believed (v. 43). Knowing the testing which would follow, Paul and Barnabas did personal work with these, exhorting to steadfastness (John 8:31, 32; Col. 1:23) in the grace of God (v. 33, 39; Rom. 3:24; Eph. 2:8). It is in grace that they are able to "continue" (Rom. 5:2; Gal. 5:1, 4). It is personal work which gathers a crowd and such was the method of Paul and Barnabas during the intervening week. So well was the work done and so great was the power of their testimony that "almost the whole city" gathered the next Sabbath to "hear the Word of God." Such evident interest in this new teaching aroused the jealousy of the Jews. Years of Jewish proselytizing had never secured such a result as this one address of a doubtful stranger produced. But back of this jealousy was the greater sin of unbelief. To hear the Word of God (II Thim. 4:2; I Thim. 2:13) does not necessarily produce obedience and faith (Luke 8:5-7); not always the greatest number of hearers will produce the greatest number of conversions. To interrupt a speaker is not unknown in synagogues today. The opponents "contradicted and blasphemed," doubtless contending that all who hang on a tree are accursed (Gal. 3:13) and they produced a wild tempest of voices and confusion. Only to attack and to destroy the work of Paul and Barnabas could save these Jewish leaders. Human nature is the same everywhere. Let a stranger draw a crowd in any community where interest has been small and results meager and someone's envy and jealousy is sure to be aroused.

Paul and Barnabas thrived upon opposition. We believe they foresaw this development and were prepared for the emergency (v. 46). Because of long training the Jews were best fitted to receive the Gospel. It was no accident that the first apostles were Jews, but it is serious business to reject the Christ, and the history of the Jewish nation since rejecting Jesus has been written in blood and tears. Paul's "Lo we turn" (v. 46) marked the Rubicon of spiritual history. Christianity is to become world wide, not by means of the Jews, but in spite of them. Paul quoted Isaiah 49:6 and Luke applies the same words to the beginning of the life of Jesus (Luke 2:32).